

## Additional Local.

### The County Finances.

My attention has lately been called to a circular, compiled by O. W. Rowland, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Van Buren County, which purports to be the "Criminal Statistics" considered financially, and in which the attempt is made to show that the financial condition of the county treasury is much better under local option than it was previous to its adoption. Being somewhat familiar with the financial condition of the county since 1887, I think it would not be out of place for me to add to Mr. Rowland's figures, and then let the people judge for themselves.

Quoting from this circular, on third page I find as follows: "The county does not owe a dollar and June 30th there was \$4,023 in the treasury which the treasurer estimates will carry to Oct. 1st. And he estimates that a loan of about \$5,000 will be all that will have to be made for the current year." Last year he made his first loan of \$5,000 June 24th. It has long been the policy of the supervisors to borrow money during the last half of the fiscal year rather than to raise the full amount at the beginning of the year and have it lay idle in the treasury.

Now as to the first clause that, "the county does not owe a cent." It is a fact that the primary school fund is paid into the county treasury twice each year, viz: the last of May and the last of November. This is in no sense a county fund and does not belong to the county. There is also a library fund which is created from fines, and in May of each year is apportioned among the several schools in the county, and after its apportionment it ceases to belong to the county. There is also another fund called the teachers' institute fund which does not belong to the county, but is held in trust and is subject only to defray institute expenses. There is also another fund called the county drain fund that is liable to call at any minute to pay drain orders and which does not belong to the county, but is held in trust. There is also another fund which is created by the tax sales and the major portion of which always belongs to the several townships and is usually paid in July, following the tax sales in May. There is a further fund which is created by the collection of delinquent taxes at the county treasurer's office and is reported and paid to the several townships and to the state on the first of January, April, July and October of each year.

By an examination of the records in the county treasurer's office, I find the following amounts on hand on June 30 belonging to the several funds above mentioned:

Primary school fund.....	\$ 303.28
Library fund.....	72.79
Institute fund.....	679.57
Drain fund (estimated).....	650.00
Tax sales (estimated).....	400.00
Taxes, int. & redemptions (est).....	450.00

Total amount trust funds.....\$2555.64

Leaving in the hands of the county treasurer, of funds belonging to the county, only \$1467.24. Now I do not say that Mr. Rowland misrepresented the case, but he certainly did not carry his researches far enough to give the people a correct understanding of the facts.

Let us go a little further and see what we find:

The records show that the county treasurer paid out during the month of July \$9,378.74, and that on August 15th he made a loan of \$430.18, which leaves the county already in debt, and my estimate is that the county will have to borrow at least \$12,000.00 to carry it until tax time again, as we have yet a two weeks' session of the board of supervisors, a poor quarter, salaries, and other expenses that can be met in no way except by loans.

Now as to taxes: The following is the amount of county taxes for each year from 1887 to 1891:

County tax, 1887.....	\$25,000.00
" " 1888.....	25,800.00
" " 1889.....	26,972.63
" " 1890.....	30,000.00
" " 1891.....	35,000.00

From the above it appears that there was no material increase in taxation until 1890, the year local option was adopted, and for the year 1891, the banner year of local option, the county tax was \$10,000 more than in 1887.

Again, as to loans:

Loans in 1887.....	\$ 9,500.00
" " 1888.....	11,200.00
" " 1889.....	14,064.46
" " 1890.....	16,600.00
" " 1891.....	16,000.00

In the year 1887 the saloon tax was \$200 each and the bonds were \$3,000, and there were fifteen saloons in the county. For the years 1888 and 1889 the tax was \$500 for each saloon and the bonds were from \$3,000 to \$6,000, in the opinion of the boards who accepted and approved the bonds. In 1888 there were nine saloons in the county, and in 1889 there were but seven.

Now, I do not wish it to be understood for one minute that I am in favor of the whisky traffic, but I do believe it is right that the people should have a full, complete and unclouded understanding of the case, and after a careful perusal of the facts they can vote in an intelligent manner.

C. H. BUTLER,  
Ex-County Treasurer.

### A Plea for License.

The following letter, written for the Lawton Leader, accedes so nearly the position held by this journal on the local option question that we reproduce it in full:

MATTAWAN, Mich.

The articles published in the Leader by the advocates of prohibition seem to ignore the vital question at issue. The question of license is broader than the saloon, and does not necessarily imply the saloon with its attendant evils. It is evident alike to its advocate and to its opposer that prohibition does not prohibit. It is equally evident to the writer of this article that in the advanced condition of our race it never can prohibit.

The real question is shall we have all the evils of free whisky without any of the restraining influences of the law to regulate its use or shall it be regulated by law? This is the question. Not the offensive question of the saloon or no saloon. If with no saloon we have its evils without any restraint, is it not better to abandon the futile attempt of prohibition and regulate by law the sale of intoxicants?

In the infancy of the race God restrained his children by the prohibitions of the ceremonial laws. Nearly 2,000 years ago He abandoned prohibition and gave us the liberty of the gospel. If we have abused this liberty it is not the fault of the gospel. If apart from

glorious individual lives it seems a failure, the failure is not inherent in the gospel, but comes from the fact that the gospel has never had a fair trial in the public lives of individuals or nations. Now, knowledge is coming to prove that the law is righteous; the gospel is true and liberty comes only from obedience to the law written in our hearts and upon our lives, both as individuals and as nations. It seems folly to attempt prohibition by external law when the Father of all abandoned it nearly 2,000 years ago for a better way.

The advocates of prohibition assume that alcohol is poison. Do they not know that they could not live a day were it not for alcohol? It is the essential element into which their food is converted in order to sustain life. What folly then to attempt to prohibit its use! As well attempt to prohibit the intercourse of the sexes. We do much better to regulate it by marriage. It is difficult to regulate with a fanatic. He is willing to set the world ablaze to enact his fanatical idea into statute law. Give him short shrift and a place at its first kindling in the limbo of fire he would create for the burning of the world.

Two things seem common sense in a license system. Let hotels and reputable drug stores pay the license, and let there be stringent inspection of liquors with ample mandatory powers to confiscate all adulterated liquors and to punish their continued sale with the withdrawal of the license and fine and imprisonment. The quality of the vile compounds sold as pure spirits has more to do with the evils produced than the quantity. If a Christian wished pure wine for a wedding feast he would hardly know where to procure it. Prohibitory laws of a prime necessity offer a premium for the substitution of these vile compounds.

It is a notorious fact that boys, and young men, and old men, can obtain all they want of this kind of whisky in most if not all of the villages of this county. Many boys who would not otherwise think of whisky now think it smart to beat the law, get a drink, and thereby vindicate their personal liberty.

Much more can be said on this, the unpopular side of license. The inside history of its being fostered as a political question would make interesting profitable reading. It seems a law of our being that the more necessary to our existence any gift to us the more awful can be its abuse. It is unnecessary for me to add that, taking the broad, common sense Christian view of this question, I shall vote against the saloon and in favor of license. The responsibility for the saloon rests upon our authorities who grant the license.

Very Truly and Resp'y,  
F. W. ANTHONY.

### The "High-Priced Expert's" Side of the Electric Light Story.

ED. NORTHERNER: My attention having been called to an article in a recent issue of your paper signed by the Paw Paw Electric Light and Power Co., which reflects seriously upon my character as a professional man and an engineer, I hope you will do me the justice of publishing the following reply:

In regard to the insinuation that I was an impostor, I refer the writer of the above article to the calendar of the University of Michigan for the year 1891-92. His gratuitous assumption that I have had no experience in practical electric lighting may be similarly disposed of by referring him to the Thompson-Houston Electric Co. of Boston, Mass., by whom I was employed for several years.

The Bunsen photometer which is referred to as "a greased paper tallow dip arrangement," was certainly not a very prepossessing looking instrument, but if the writer of the above mentioned article knows of any more accurate means of measuring the intensity of light, the undersigned would be glad to learn of it. The reason more emphasis was not given to the photometer measurements was precisely because the contract was based upon *nominal* and not upon *actual* candle power. The greatest actual intensity of light found for the best lamp under the most favorable conditions in these tests was only 793 candle power, which is 60 per cent. less than the rated power, namely, 2000 candle power. No statement was made in my report that the photometer measurements were not reliable. The photometer gives *actual* candle power and cannot decide concerning the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of a contract based upon *nominal* candle power. The photometer measurements were made in order to render the report more complete and also to serve as an independent check upon the electrical measurements.

No exception is taken to the definition of nominal candle power given in my report, nor is the accuracy of the electrical measurements questioned. Only a bungling attempt is made to explain the deficiency of current. It may be very interesting to know that 10 per cent. of the current leaked away into the ground, but it can hardly be expected that the village of Paw Paw will pay for that leakage, especially when it is so easily prevented. What the village contracted for was a certain amount of electrical power to be transformed into light by each lamp. If a certain part of the power leaks away into the ground or is consumed in the line wire, that is the company's affair and in no way relieves them of the obligation to furnish the power contracted for, *at the lamp*.

Mention was made by the writer of the article referred to, of the difference in the conditions under which the two tests were made. He forgot to state one very important difference, namely, that on the first night the Electric Light Co. did not know that tests were being made, and that on the second night they did. It should be distinctly understood that, while the dynamo has an automatic regulator for the purpose of keeping the current constant, this regulator itself is capable of adjustment, so that it lies within the power of the dynamo man to change at will the power delivered to the lamps. Whether this be not a more rational explanation of the difference between the two tests than the one given in the article above referred to, I leave each one to decide for himself.

In conclusion I beg to state that I am fully prepared to defend my report before any competent scientist or electrical engineer, or in a court of law, but that I beg to be delivered from the "practical electrician" who does not know the difference between "line wire resistance" and "leakage."

Respectfully,  
FRANK C. WAGNER,  
Ass't Prof. of Mechanical Engineering,  
University of Michigan.

### The Representative Convention.

The convention to nominate a candidate for representative in the state legislature from this county met at Hartford yesterday. A. P. Thomas of South Haven was made chairman and Prof. E. H. Hineckley secretary. As there were but two candidates before the convention, of course but one ballot was necessary, and Mr. E. A. Willey was nominated, receiving 72 votes to 21 for Mr. Chas. L. Eaton and 3 scattering.

When the vote was announced the chair appointed Mr. Eaton a committee of one to escort Mr. Willey to the platform. That gentleman in a neat little speech thanked the convention for the honor conferred and pledged himself in case of his election to give his best efforts in behalf of his constituents. Mr. Eaton also made a few good-natured remarks, when the convention adjourned. The proceedings were harmonious and the best of feeling prevailed.

Our report is necessarily brief, as we are on the eve of going to press as we get it, but we shall have more to say of Mr. Willey later on.

### Marriage Licenses.

1337—Geo. H. Johnson, 20, Lake Geneva, and Dorothy L. Whitbeck, 19, Lawton.

1338—Walter Hancock, 20, and Eva Cobb, 17, Kendall.

1339—Kael Schide, 23, and Emeline W. Groth, 22, South Haven.

1340—Chas. Thomas, 26, Mattawan, and Alice Sprague, 26, Texas, Mich.

1341—Wm. Town, 23, Lawton, and Emma Valford, 17, Decatur.

1342—David Deuel, 19, and Lottie Tomkins, 16, Decatur.

1343—F. H. Cady, 24, and Elizabeth Overhunk, 20, South Haven.

### New Suits.

Carrie E. Billings vs. Dexter Billings; divorce.

The People vs. Geo. Labadie; violation of local option law.

The People vs. Simon Wilson; violation of local option law.

### Business Brevities.

Read the new ad. of Sellick's in this issue.

Special attention is directed to "The Leaders" adv. in this paper. In order to clear their shelves and counters for the fall trade they will slaughter the prices fearfully.

At the Wolverine Pharmacy all have been busy for several days past opening and arranging an immense stock of fresh goods in all the several lines carried by that concern. See their new adv. in this paper.

Mr. William Killefer in to-day's issue testifies to the value of the Snow Bros. hot air furnace. He burns either wood or coal and is entirely satisfied with the workings of the furnace.

The following letter explains itself:  
CHICAGO, Dec. 17th 1891.

MR. L. C. HURD,  
Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear Sir: Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 16th inst. relative to the dynamo ordered by the Paw Paw Electric Light Co., would say that the capacity of this machine is twenty (20) 2,000 c. p. arc lamps.

Yours very truly  
JOHN T. BEGGS,  
District Manager.

### Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the Northwestern Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. T. A., Chicago & North-Western R'y., Chicago. [51]

### ATTEND THE

# Alegan Fair!

SEPT. 27 to OCT. 1.

### LIBERAL PREMIUMS

Exciting Races and Large Purses

### FINE ATTRACTIONS.

### WORLD'S FAIR GRAIN EXHIBIT

### CHILDREN'S DAY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28. All children 14 years of age and under admitted to the grounds for 10 cents each.

### MACCABEE DAY!

Grand exhibition and parade of the entire command of the K. O. T. M. of Allegan county will be given on THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

### IN A NUTSHELL,

We are going to have the largest and most attractive Fair ever held. So don't fail to attend. For Premium Lists and other information address, C. H. ADAMS, Sec'y.

### REGISTRATION NOTICE.

The Board of Registration for Paw Paw township will be in session at the office of the Township Clerk in the village of Paw Paw for the purpose of registering all qualified electors of said township who are not so registered, on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1892, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. of said day. FRED B. OCOBOCK, Clerk.



### LONG BRICK STORE.



### E. SMITH & CO.

Let 'Em Go! Let 'Em Go!

### PRICES NO OBJECT

"Hello, Stranger! Whither bound in such haste?"

"To that store, of course. All are flocking there, and if I don't get there soon I'll lose my chance. Delays are dangerous, and if I am not on hand soon the bargains will be all gone, the cheapest stock in the city exhausted, and I shall make a dead loss of it if compelled to go elsewhere for clothing."

"That's a fact; and as I am rather out at the elbows, I'll go along, too. As the old proverb says, a sixpence saved is worth ninepence you haven't got, so I will make the most of my money, and buy at Smith's."

And sure enough, they did, and saved 25 per cent. by having their eye teeth cut and knowing a thing or two.

Ready Made Clothing here you'll find, Rich in assortment, rich in kind; Come buy at Smith's, he can't be beat; Know this, all ye who dare compete.

### E. SMITH & CO.

TOLEDO & SOUTH HAVEN R. R.

Time Table—Monday, June 13, 1892.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Leave South Haven..... 8 40..... 5 50

Covert..... 9 10..... 6 20

Toquill..... 9 30..... 6 40

Arrive Hartford..... 9 50..... 7 00

Leave Hartford..... 10 15..... 7 25

Lake Cora..... 10 30..... 7 40

Arrive Paw Paw..... 10 45..... 7 55

Leave Paw Paw..... 11 00..... 8 10

Arrive Lawton..... 11 15..... 8 25

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Leave Lawton..... 6 05..... 11 20..... 2 45..... 8 25

Arrive Paw Paw..... 6 20..... 11 35..... 3 00..... 8 40

Leave Paw Paw..... 6 35..... 11 50..... 3 15..... 8 55

Lake Cora..... 6 50..... 12 05..... 3 30..... 9 10

Arrive Hartford..... 7 15..... 12 20..... 3 45..... 9 30

Toquill..... 7 45..... 12 50..... 4 10..... 9 55

Covert..... 8 10..... 1 00..... 4 35..... 10 10

Arrive South Haven..... 8 40..... 1 15..... 5 00..... 10 40

JOHN THILING, Gen. Manager.

## Summer Goods Clearing Sale.



To Make Room for Our Immense Fall Stock  
THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

DRESS GINGHAMS 6 1-2 CTS.	DRESS GINGHAMS 9 cts.	DRESS GINGHAMS 11 cts.
Former price 10 cts	Former price 12 1/2 cts	Former price 15 cts
White Embroid'd Hem- stitched Dress Patterns, \$2.00.	Black Embroidered Hem- stitched Dress Patterns, \$2.75.	SATIN STRIPE BLACK LAWS, 8 1-2c. and 12 1-2c.
Former price \$3.50 to \$5.00	Former price \$3.75 to \$6.00	Former price 15 cts. and 25 cts
LADIES' RIBBED VESTS 5 cts.	LADIES' RIBBED VESTS 10 cts.	LADIES' RIBBED VESTS 18 cts.
Former price 10 cts	Former price 20 cts	Former price 25 cts and 35 cts
GENTS' GAUZE SHIRTS, 15 cts.	GENTS' GAUZE SHIRTS, 15 cts.	BOYS' UNLAUNCEED WHITE SHIRTS, 25 cts.
Former price 25 cts.	Former price 50 cts	Former price 50 cts
GENTS' CHEVIOT OVERSHIRTS, 25 cts.	GENTS' SATEEN OVERSHIRTS, 50 cts.	Gents' and Boys' STRAW HATS, HALF PRICE.
Former price 35 cts	Former price 75 cts	

Ladies', Misses' and Children's.  
Men's and Boys' Shoes.

All Sizes—All Widths,

AT PRICES that must convince the most skeptical buyer—that we sell Shoes, better Shoes, FOR LESS MONEY than they can be bought for anywhere.

Fall and Winter

## Cloaks and Jackets

are now in. The most complete, —most stylish line of Jackets ever shown in the county — if you want to buy a nobby garment — for the least money — don't fail to look at our line.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUILDING THIS FALL, call at

## J. H. WATERS & CO.

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Before buying. Remember that we are general headquarters for everything in the

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E. G. BUTLER & CO.—GROCERIES

### IMITATION

May be the sincerest form of flattery, but it will not do in

## TEA

OR

## GROCERIES.

We aim to keep none but the good, honest brands of goods, and solicit your trade.

E. G. BUTLER & CO.

Post-Office Block.

## CARRIAGE FACTORY

we are prepared to do

## WAGON & CARRIAGE

MAKING,

Trimming, Painting & Repairing.

All kinds of wood-work promptly done.

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